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any to exceed his limited proportion nor more to be exported than that prescribed quantity, bond to be given to bring it all to the Port of London. Send herewith copy of his Maj. Proclamation that he may understand his Maj. care for the regulating of this drug which hath so much infected and disabled both the bodies and spirits of men.

(Draft in the hand writing of Sec. Coke.)

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 3.)

**Papers Relating to the Administration of Governor
Nicholson and to the Founding of
William and Mary College.**

[CONTINUED.]

[The captions in brackets have been added by the Editor. Additions by Nicholson have been placed in quotations.]

[ANSWER OF JOHN THRALE IN BEHALF OF NICHOLSON—
continued.]

As to the Keeping the Land on Blackwater & Pamunkey neck shutt and what relates to the same, being (as is before observed) under your Lordshipp's consideration upon a Representation laid before you by the Governor, the same is submitted to your judgments.

3. He hath signed many orders, warrants, patents & Commissions, being things of course in the Council, without advice of the Council, as hath been usually done. But the charge being generall, a more particular answer cannot be given.

4. Doth not know that there used to be such a particular audit day, and it seems unnecessary there should, seeing that there is a particular auditor appointed by the Crowne who is liable to answer for the truth of the accounts.

5. This article seems to be a personall reflection on the Governor, who 'tis confess'd is not a man incapable of being raised to a Passion; but if the instances had been assigned, it would have appeared that it was when he had good reason to apprehend that the debates of the persons who were the occasion of

such, his passion, tended to the dishonor of the Crowne or the disservice of that Colony. But it doth not appear in any particular instance that he ever did deny freedom of debate in Council, so long as the members kept themselves within the limits of decency and moderation.

6. This article he doth admit and justify, his instruction being not to communicate more of his instructions to the Council than he shall think fit.

7. This article charges the Governor only with passionate expressions to particular persons on particular occasions, which, if they had been expressed, might Either have justified the Governor in it or mitigated any censure for it, and this seems to be the case, since the memoriall Saies that by these means he endeavoured to procure the good opinion of the people with some warmth, preventing any incroachments that some of the members of the Council might attempt upon their Rights.

§ 2. As to the charge upon him for his Behavior in the upper house of Assembly—

1. He thinks he hath a right to be in that house, and doth not think himself guilty of any crime in endeavoring by all fair methods to influence their debates so as the same may tend to the honor of the Crown and the peace, liberty and prosperity of the Colony.

2, 3, 4, 5. The second, third, fourth and fifth article of this charge are so generall that it is impossible to give any answer to them. As to what he declares of his resolution to lead out the men when the Governor of the New York should demand them, the same was nothing but what he looked upon to be his duty to assist his brother Governor and fellow subject in case he stood in need of such his assistance.

As to the charge upon him for his Behaviour in the Generall Courts:

1. The charge of Partiality is very generall and not to be credited from persons who never were suiters in these Courts, when none of the suiters themselves complain.

2. The keeping of Courts at unreasonable hours of the night is cunningly couch'd, as if he began the Courts at these hours, when in truth the Courts are begun at the usual hours, unless upon some extraordinary occasion, but if by the length of the

causes the same cannot be sooner dispatched (the causes of the day being alwaies docquetted and called in order as set downe), if he hath set later than the Governors have heretofore usually done (rather than put the people to a new attendance) he hopes that this cannot be imputed to him as a crime.

3. As to the article relating to Juries, it is a malicious Insinuation and such as this Respondent believes they can make no proof of.

4. The fourth Article is so general no answer can be given to it.

§4. As to the charge against him for other publick abuses in his Government:

1. As to the making use of his Maties. name in any of his commands as Governor he thinks it no more than what he ought to do and what is constantly practised, but there is no instance given of his using the same upon any unjust or arbitrary commands.

2. 3. To encourage persons that do at any time give him an account of any matters which doe concerne the publick, and to take such matters in writing upon the oath of the Informant, he thinks is nothing but his duty, and if he judges it of moment to transmit the same to *England*, and this is what is called encouraging of tatlers and tale bearers, but this as well as the third article is too general to receive any other answer.

4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. To the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth articles:

It is answered that they are the charge of some passionate & indiscreet words and actions if true, but that the same are in such generall termes that it is impossible a direct answer should be given to the same.

11. To the eleventh, supposing the fact to be true, it is no more than what doth frequently happen in the Courts of *England* that a person bound over or committed and at last no prosecution against them but the cause of this Comitment or at whose complaint the same was, is not menconed & therefore can receive no direct answer.

12. 13. 14. 15. These articles contain chiefly reflections on the p'son of the Governor and nothing of charge in the administration of Government. But the 15th is a malicious reflection

upon the whole body of the Clergy as men that would make their Consciences truckle to their Interest. But the reason of this is plain from the different representations made by them of the Governor and his actions in their addresse, from what is contained in the memoreall, which addresse was made without any promise or threats on the Governor's part, and was signed by *Mr. Blair* himself not many daies before the date of the Memoriall.

16. As to the sixteenth Article the fact may be true that a Naval officer was removed and another better qualified put in his place, but this is not so much as insinuated to be done without the advice of the Council, nor was the same done for the Reasons maliciously insinuated in the charge. As to the great trader menconed to be put in (it is supposed they mean one Mr. Wilson, who was put in by the advice of the Council and thereupon gave over trading to his son and hath not been Much in trade since 17—.

17. The seventeenth Article only charging him with good husbandry when alone generosity on publick occasions and hospitality to all Strangers is no charge that doth require an answer.

18. The eighteenth article contains severall generall charges heap'd together, some not before menconed, to which it is impossible (being generall), an answer should be given; other things that have been before charged and already answered together with a Repetition of the reflection upon the few clergy of the church of England, as they are called, and the heavy charge upon the Governor for being intimate and holding a correspondence with Sir Thomas Lawrence and Col. Quarry. The Governor doth own his correspondence with those Gentlemen, it being in his judgment necessary for her Ma'ties service he should so do, and hopes that the affections and actions of these gentlemen have not been such as to make a Correspondence with them Criminall. As to the Prayer at the Conclusion of the Memoriall the Respondent doth submit to their Lordships. But doubt not but these gentlemen who have been so long in nursing up this Memoriall (being members of the Council and having thereby recourse to all the books and Records, which they now desire leave to resort to, have taken such extracts out of the same (if

any such there are to be found), as may indue some credit to this heavy charge against the Governor.

But this Respondent hopes that your Lordships will think it reasonable to bring this matter to a speedy Conclusion, that the Governor may not long lye under the weight of so heavy a charge, as the Comp. by the memoriall would seem to lay upon him.

And seeing that no matter of truth charged in this memoriall is of that weight as to subject the Governor (as this Respondent humbly hopes), either to her Majesties displeasure or your Lordships Censure, that your Lordships will take effectual care to prevent the mischief that may ensue to that Colony by countenancing the complaints of Malitious and ill-designing persons against one that hath always by his actions shown himself a Loyall subject to the Queene, and carefull and industrious in discharge of the trust reposed in him as Governor of the Colony of Virginia.

This Respondent begs leave to observe to yo^r Lord'pps that the name, Robert Carter, subscribed to the said Memoriall bears no resemblance or similitude to his usuall way of writing his name, which gives it great suspicion that the said Robert Carter's name is not his own proper handwriting. All which considered, the Respondent finds himself enabled, as he is advised by his Council, to defend and justify her Ma'ties Governour of Virginia in all things relating to his administraction of publick affairs in her Ma'ties service. But for as much as many scandalous aspersions are charged on the Governor by private letters, affidavits of his profest adversaries and accusers, and by indirect insinuacons, of which the said governor could not possibly have any notice, the complainants having kept secret their accusations, which they ought to have published in order to the Governor's answer there upon: It is humbly submitted to your Lordships whether you'l be pleased to proceed imediately upon a hearing with an expectation only of such proofs as the Respondent may be profed capable of procuring from the nature of the defense, or that your Lordships will order copies of everything to be first transmitted to Virginia, that the Governor may thereupon, by affidavit or otherwise, make his answer and just defense: wherein your Lordship's directions shall be readily obey'd by

the Governor and Yo. Lord'pps most obedient and most humble
serv't,

JOHN THRALE.

THE SEVERALL SOURCES OF THE ODIUM AND DISCOURAGEMENT WHICH THE COLLEGE OF WM. & MARY in Virginia lyes under, and the Resolucon of Head Master of the Grammar School thereupon, Anno Dom. 1704.

The College of Wm. & Mary in Virginia (through an odium it has lyne under ever since the Charter was brought in) has not as yet arrived to any greater perfection than a Gramar School. There be several sources whence this odium had its Originall, as (1) The Prejudices of the former Collectors of the penny p. lb. before it was given to the College, for these Gent^s, finding that the current of that money was directed from their Coffers into another channell by being given to the College, began personally to Intertain an odium ag^t it, and being all of the Counsell and Coll^s of the County, the little people that depended on them, began to write after their coppy, others (but without any reason) are angry at the place where the College is situated, w^{ch} yet is absolutely the best of the whole Country; but it faires with the college in this point as with Towns—every one would have One in his Own County and neighborhood, and yet the College can be but in one place; and if it had been in another place, others would have had as much to say ag^t that. Others are Enemies to it on the Acct. of their subscriptions toward it, for his Excell^y (when Lieut.-Govern^r) having issued forth a Breife for subscription toward a College to oblige and curry favour with his Excell^y the principall promoter of it, others hoping & supposing it would come to nothing and others for Comp^{ts} sake that they might not be thought singular or enemies to so good a worke, putt their hand to the Briefe and could never be reconciled to the college since. But a 4th source and which has done the college most mischief than all the rest, is Mr. Blaire's demanding and taking his full salary as President all this while when the College had been noe more But a Grammar School, by which means the Master & Usher & Writing Master had much adoe (when Mr. Blair went last for England) to gett any more than halfe Sallary for

that yeare, and this is the only reason why wee have had not any more of the 6 masters, for while the p'sident carryd away yearly 150^{lb} and there remained noe more money than will barely pay the Master and Usher and Writing Master, which in the above named yeare came very short even of that, we can never expect to have any more masters, for as noe money, no Swizer, so noe Sallary, no master.

But notwithstanding that the College is the only contrivance by which Mr. Blaire hath gott both all his gains and his Grandeur, hee has not stuck of late to strike at all to serve a turne—the Schools, the Master, the college itself must all fall a sacrifice rather than a designe of Turning out the Govern' (tho' the great patron and promoter of it & best friend yt that ever it had went to King William & Queen Mary and her p'sent Maj^{ty}), should miscarry not that he designed the ruin of the college for good for it is by it hee getts all his gains. But hee has endeavored to ruin the schools (which is all the college at present) by taking away his owne Brother's son from it and soe breaking the Ice for Six more of his party who all and only they took their sonns away from schools after his laudable example, that he and they might have it to say that the Govern' had not interest enough to keep it up and that it could not be a schoole nor a College without Mr. Blaire, hee being then in England (affidaviting ag^t his Ex^c), when he writ to his lady to take his Brother's sonns from the College. This proceeding of Mr. Blaire & his partys of making a stalking horse of the College was understood by me to such a degree that I had much adoe to prevail wth myself to continue my charge after such Discouragm't, but that I was resolved to counterplott those men of Designe and so stand by his Exe' the great Mecanas of ye college, of whom it may be said as of the Emperour in Juvenall, "Et Spedet Ratio Studio-rum, &c." Mr. Blaire was never quiete nor easy until wee had our present good Gove' and kindly nursing father as he was wont formerly to call him and yett is now doing all that he can to gett him removed, from which reason the Master following the wise man's advice is not meddling wth y^m that are given to change, is resolved that he will have noe more to do with the College whenever his Ex^{ty} leaves the country. Mr. Blair has shott at his Ex^{ty} through my Body, and I am Resolved to see

what he will make of the College without his Exc^{ty} or any of her Govern^{ts}. whome she pleased. But I may without either flattery or ostentation, say that if her Maj^{ty} should send us a new Govern^{ty}; Every fleet, we can never have any that will do so much either for the country or the college, the church or the clergy, which together have cost his Exc^{ty} Some thousands of pounds Ster., and of which Mr. Blair has had a considerable share, and since ingratitude is so hainous a sinn (being as unpardonable in morality as the sinn ag^t the Holy Ghost is in Divinity) I am resolved to have noe more to do with such a man and will noe longer bee a member of the Body or Corporation of which he is the head. Besides I am none of Mr. Blaire's party and can never expect to live easy in his society. Moreover the matter is gone to farr to be revoked. I have both given it out here and have write fore England to some of the best quality that I am resolved to quitt the college if his Exe^{ty}, the great patron of it was removed by Mr. Blaire's meanes and I am not one that will give myself the lye. I am not apt to resolve but on mature deliberation and am satisfied that I have good reasons for what I doe. I do not understand the Turning of a good Design into Bad use, a design of Breeding up youth in learning and virtue and all commendable Qualities into a stalking horse to serve a turne upon occasion, or to enrich a particular man and to carry on the designs of a party. My Soul come not than into their secrets and unto their Assembly.

Mine honour be not than United.

M. I. [Mungo Ingles.]¹

[MINUTES OF COUNCIL.]

At a Councill held at her Maj^{ty}'s Royall College of William & Mary ye 8th February, 1704.

Present: His Excellency, John Lightfoot,² Benj^a Harrison, Robt. Carter, Philip Ludwell, William Bassett,³ Henry Duke,⁴ and John Smith,⁵ Esqs.

His Excell^{ty} was pleased to take notice to Collo. John Lightfoot, that he observed just now that he said something on occasion of his Excell^{ty}'s nominating Jno. Lewis,⁶ Esqr., to be the Councill.

Whereupon Collo. Lightfoot made answer that what he said was that in the time of S^r Ed^m^d Andros's Government, when Coll. Diggs was nominated of the Councill' Sir Ed^m^d asked advice of the Councill w^{ch} of the three Gentlemen then named, viz: Coll^o Diggs, Coll^o Carter, & Coll^o Page, should be appointed of the Councill & Collo. Digges ' was thereupon elected.

Upon w^{ch} his Excell^{ty} called for ye Journall of ye Councill at that time, and the same was read bearing date the 15th day of October, 1698, and is as foll., (viz): " His Excellency was pleased to move this day in Councill that there being a vacancy in ye Councill whether there was not an absolute & immediate necessity of supplying thereof: it is the opinion of this board that this vacancy be forthwth supplied. His Excell^{ty} thereupon was pleased to name Maj^r Dudley Digges, w^{ch} was to the great satisfaction of the Councill.

February 9th, 1704-5.

His Excell^{ty} commanded it to be entered on this Journal that what Coll. Lightfoot said yesterday in Councill in relation to Coll^o Digges his being appointed of the Councill in Sr. Edm^d Andros' time doth not agree wth the Journal of that time, And was also pleased to tell the s^d Coll^o Lightfoot that it was through his Excell^{ty}'s means that he the s^d Coll. Lightfoot was of the councill, & admitted afterwards when Sir Edm^d Andros denyed him and that if it had been left to the councill here to name him, he would never have been named in that station. And Coll. Lightfoot owned that his Excell^{ty} did recommend him to S^r Ed^m^d Andros, from my Lord Pembroke.

Upon w^{ch} his Excell^{ty} was pleased to say that he owned himself Extraordinarily obliged to the Earl of Pembroke beyond his Hopes or Deserts.

Coll^o Carter desired that what he s^d yesterday in confirmation of what was spoke by Coll^o Lightfoot may be likewise inserted here, w^{ch} was that soon after Coll^o Digges was made a counselor, Coll^o Wormeley & he thinks Secretary Wormely (when they came home from the Gen^l Court that time) told him that had it not been for his living at such a Distance, there would have been an express sent to him to have come to Councill in order to his being appointed one of the board.

WILL. ROBERTSON,⁸ Clk. Cour.

Memorandum at a Councill held ye 8th July, 1698. Mr. Samuel Griffin was nominated to be Navall officer & collector of the Lower District of Potowmak River in ye room of Coll^o Christopher Wormeley, then lately Dec^d. Maj^r Dudley Digges was sworne of the Councill ye 17th of October, 1698, and Mr. Secretary Wormeley is not mentioned to be at Councill till ye 20th of the s^d month.

Test: WIL. ROBERTSON, Cl. Cour.

Memorandum. Coll^o Digges was made councellor in ye room of Coll^o Wormeley.

AT A COUNCIL HELD at her Maty's Royal College of William & Mary, february 10th, 1704.

Present: His Excellency in council.

Upon reading a letter from the Right hon^{ble} the Lords Comm^{rs} for trade and Plantations, dated the 17th of August last, Signifying that there being some Informations come to them by the last ships of great heats expressed by his Excellency against private persons for matters that are or have been in difference or contest between his Excell^{ty} and such person or persons. Their Lordships think it for her Maj^{ty}'s Service & the quiet of the province that his Excell^{ty} forbear (and discontinue if begun) any personal Resentment, prosecution or Molestation whatsoever upon his own acc^t against any person concerned in these Complaints while ye said Complaints against him are depending and unless her Majesty have determined thereupon. His Excell^{ty} was pleased to say as follows & ordered it to be entered here, viz:

“I think myself obliged in duty to obey their Lordp^s commands, but I know of no process that I have commenced ag^t any of those Gentlemen who have complained ag^t me, nor do I design it. There was a process ordered ag^t Mr. Edm^d Berkley of Gloucester, but out of the great respect and esteem I have for his wife on the Acc^t of her vertue & her other good accomplishments, I made a proposal to her wth if she pleases to accept of, I think there will be no occasion of sending the proceedings into England, but if she do not then I will order them to be sent, and no further proceedings shall be made against him upon

my own acc^t till I receive their Lordp^s order. There is a process taken out last Gen^l Court ag^t Mr. Jno. Munro w^{ch} I shall give order it shall not be further prosecuted till I receive their Lordp^s further commands therein, tho with humble submission to their Lordp^s great Jud^gment. I don't think those cases come under their Lordp^s order; but I shall always esteem it as a happiness that any such affair may come before their Lordp^s, for never did in the least doubt but their Lordp^s would do me Justice as they have hitherto always done. I most humbly beg of their Lordp^s that what complaints have been or shall be made ag^t me, may come under ye same determination as the rest have done & her most sacred Majestye Royal commands & wishes if their Lordp^s shall be to be obeyed by me.

Virginia.

Test: WILL. ROBERTSON, Cl. Cur.

Whitehall, August the 17th, 1704.

Sir,—Whereas we have already acquainted you that upon our Report to her Majesty relating to the Complaints made by severall of the principall Inhabitants of Virginia against your proceedings and behavior in the Government of that Colony, her Majesty has been pleased to direct that you return your answer to all the s^d complaints, papers and affidavits whereof the Copies have been accordingly sent you, and there being some informations come to us by the last shippes of great heats expressed by you agst private persons for matters that are or have been indifference or contest between you and such person or persons. We do further think it for her Mat^{'ys} Service and the quiett of the Province that you forbear (and discontinue if begun) any personall resentment, persecution or molestation what soever upon your owne account ag^t any person concerned in these Complaints, whilst the s^d complaints ag^t you are depending and untill her Maj^{ty} have determined thereupon, so we'll bid you heartily farewell.

Yr. Very loving friends,

PH. MEADOWS,
WM. BLAITHWAITE,
MATH. PRIOR.

Examined by: C. C., Dept. Sect.

(Endorsed): Copy of Ire. from Lords of trade concerning the Gov's persecution of particular persons, and his Ex^{ty} declaration in Council thereon.

AT THE COURT OF HAMPTON COURT the 15th day of June,
1704.

Present: The Queens most Excellent Ma^{ty} in Councill.

Upon reading this day at the Board a Report from the Lords Commissioners for trade and Plantations upon the Petition of six of the Principall Inhabitants of Virginia, who of Her Ma^{ty} Councill there Complaining of the proceedings and behavior of Colonel Nicholson, Her Ma^{ty} Governor of that Colony referred to s^d Lords Comm^{rs} by an order of this Board the 13th of March last. Her Ma^{ty} is pleased to order that the said Colonel Nicholson do return his answer thereunto and to all the other Papers and affidavits presented to the said Lords Comm^{rs} relating to the said Complaints, copy whereof they are to transmit unto him for that purpose.

A true copy: JOHN POVEY.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES.

¹ Rev. Mungo Ingles, of Scotland, born 1657, died 1719; was selected by Dr. Blair in 1693, to be first master of the Grammar School of William and Mary College. He served from 1694 to 1705, when he took sides with Governor Nicholson and resigned. In 1716 he was re-elected. He was one of the first feoffees of Williamsburg and a justice of James City county. He married, in Virginia, Anne, daughter of Colonel James Bray of the Council and Angelica his wife, and had three daughters, and a son James, who married Anne Marot, and had an only child Judith Bray Ingles, who married William Armistead. (*William & Mary Quarterly*, VI, 88-89) In the same volume pp. 87-88, is a letter from Mungo Ingles, to the rector and visitors of the college, written in 1704.

² John Lightfoot, son of John Lightfoot, Esq., of Grays Inn, barrister-at-law, and brother of Philip Lightfoot, who also emigrated to Virginia, was appointed by the King, on June 10, 1670, Auditor-General of Virginia; but as it was found that the reversion of the office had been granted to Edward Digges, the grant was withdrawn. He was appointed to the Council in 1695, and held the office until his death, May 28, 1707, at which time he

was also County Lieutenant of King and Queen. He married in or before 1681, Anne, daughter of Thos. Goodrich, of Rappahannock county (Bacon's Lieutenant-General in 1675), and was ancestor of the Lightfoots of Orange, New Kent, &c. The *William & Mary Quarterly* II, 91-97, 204-207, 259-262; III, 104-111, contains a genealogy of the families descended from the emigrant brothers; but from lack of data the account of the descendants of Colonel John Lightfoot is incomplete. The following notes contain some information in addition to that published. Thos. Walker Lightfoot, clerk of Culpeper county, died March 6, 1831. Francis Lightfoot, chosen clerk of Culpeper 1831. Captain John Lightfoot, member James City county Committee of Safety 1774-75. Dr. Philip L. Lightfoot, of Alabama, and Mary Virginia Smith, of Virginia, married in 1838. Francis T. Lightfoot, clerk of Culpeper, died April 13, 1839, aged 30 years. Ellen B., daughter of Philip Lightfoot, married in 1830, Dr. Carter L. Wormeley. Philip Lightfoot, of "Cedar Creek," Caroline county, was lieutenant in Harrison's artillery in the Revolution, and had an only child Philip Lightfoot, who was living at Port Royal, Caroline, in 1834 (*Va. Rev. Bounty Records*). Mildred, daughter of "the late Colonel William Lightfoot, of Charles City county," married, in 1767, Walter Coles, of Halifax county. William Lightfoot, of Culpeper county, captain of Virginia Militia in service in the French and Indian War in 1758. William Lightfoot, member of the House of Delegates from James City county 1799-1800, 1805-6.

In the records of Brunswick is the will of John Lightfoot, of St. Andrews Parish, in that county (a son of Hon. Philip Lightfoot of the Council), dated April 20, and proved November 6, 1751. He leaves his wife Molly, all the tract of land he bought of Mr. Thos. Eldridge; the land bought of James Speed; the land bought of William Wyche; his lots in the "City of Williams," where Dr. Hay then dwelt; £1,000 current money (if so much remained after payment of debts), his chariot and horses; his small chair and his chariot harness. To brother William Lightfoot, £3,000 current; brother Armistead Lightfoot, £1,000 current; to James, son of Nathaniel Bacon Burwell, dec'd, £250 current; to Elizabeth, daughter of N. B. Burwell, dec'd, £250 current; to his (J. L's) wife all stocks of cattle, horses, &c.; to

James Clack, all the money he owed testator; to Betty, Dolly and Sally, daughters of James Clack, £250 current to be divided between them; to Eldridge Clack £200 current; to John, son of James Clack, the money he owed testator; to William, son of James Clack, £250 current; to Stirling Thornton, Sr., £200 current; to William Thornton, Sr., of Gloucester county, £175 current. His brother William Lightfoot, Lewis Burwell, of Gloucester, and William and Thomas Nelson, executors.

In the same county is the will of Mary Lightfoot, dated May 14, 1783, and proved October, 24, 1785. Her legatees are her daughters Patty, Sally, Elimine, and Becky Lightfoot, and her sons Philip and Thomas Lightfoot. Neither she nor her children appear in the published pedigree.

* William Bassett, born 1670, died October 11, 1723, was son of Captain William Bassett, of the county of Southampton, England, and afterwards of New Kent county, Virginia, who had been an officer in the English Army; and was himself a member of the House of Burgesses, and of the Council for 1707. For genealogy of the Bassett family see Keith's *Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison*; for offices held by various members of the family see this *Magazine* II, 231-232, and letters written to Captain William Bassett, in 1670, *id.* I, 453-456.

The tomb of Colonel William Bassett, of the Council, formerly at "Eltham," New Kent, but now removed to Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, bears the Bassett arms (*or, three bars wavy gules*) and the following epitaph:

" Here lies inter'd ye Body of ye Hon'ble
William Bassett, of ye County of New Kent,
Esq'r, son of Will'm Bassett, Esq'r, and
Bridget, His Wife, of ye County of
Southampton, in ye Kingdom of England.
He married Joanna, Eldest Daughter
Of Lewis Burwell, Esq., with whom
He happily Lived 29 years and 10 months
And was Blest with 5 sons and 7 Daughters.
He Departed this Life ye 11 of October,
1723, in ye 53d year of his Age. He
was A Good Christian, A Kind and Indulgent Father,

An Affectionate, Obliging Husband, A Good
Master: His Loss was
Greatly Lamented by His Country,
County, and Family, and inexpressibly to
His Mournful, Disconsolate Widow,
who also departed this Life ye 7th day
of October, 1727, in the
53d year of her age."

* Henry Duke, of James City county, was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1692 and 1699, was appointed to the Council in 1702, and died about January, 1713-14 (*Sainsbury's Abstracts*). In 1692 he had at least one son. James Duke, who was a justice of James City county in 1710, and sheriff in 1719, was probably a son, and Henry Duke, appointed justice of Prince George 1712, probably another. The inventory of the estate of Captain Henry Duke, deceased, was recorded in Prince George January, 1718. Elizabeth Duke was his administratrix.

* John Smith, of Abingdon parish, Gloucester county, son of Colonel Lawrence Smith, of the same county, was a member of the House of Burgesses 1685; of the Council about 1706; in the last named year appointed County Lieutenant of Gloucester, and in 1707 of King and Queen (*Sainsbury Abstracts*). He married Elizabeth (died 1704), daughter of John Cox, of Virginia, and his wife, Arabella, daughter of William Strachey, of Virginia, and granddaughter of William Strachey, of Sutton Court, Somerset, England (*William & Mary Quarterly*, IV, 192-194), and dying in 1719-20, left a son, Lawrence Smith, who was a Burgess for Gloucester in 1736, and who in turn left a son and heir, Lawrence Smith, who, in 1753, was authorized by the Assembly to sell his entailed lands in Gloucester for 4,000 acres in Spotsylvania and £450 sterling.

* John Lewis, of "Warner Hall," Gloucester, son of John and Isabella Lewis, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Colonel Augustine Warner, Jr., of "Warner Hall," and had issue (1) John, of "Warner Hall," also member of the Council, probably born 1694; (2) Charles, of "The Byrd," Goochland county, born 1696; (3) Robert, of "Belvoir," Albemarle county, baptized May 10, 1704 (*Abingdon Parish Register*). The epi-

taphs of Colonel John and Mrs. Elizabeth (Warner) Lewis, from the tombs at "Warner Hall," have been printed in the *William & Mary Quarterly*, II, 227.

¹ Dudley Digges, of "Bellfield," York county, son of Governor Edward Digges, and grandson of Sir Dudley Digges, was appointed to the Council in 1698, and Auditor and Surveyor-General in 1705 (*Sainsbury Abstracts*). He married Susannah, daughter of William Cole, Secretary of State of the Colony, and died January 18, 1710. The Digges epitaphs from "Bellfield" have been published in Virginia Historical Society Collections, Vol. XI, and a genealogy of the Digges family in *William & Mary Quarterly*, Vol. I.

² William Robertson, long clerk of the Council, died in 1739, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married, in 1738, John Lidderdale, of Williamsburg.

REMINISCENCES OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, 1770-1790.

BY JOHN REDD, HENRY COUNTY, VA.

[We are indebted to Miss Florence E. Baker of the Wisconsin Historical Society for the following copy of a letter from Major Redd to Dr. Draper, which was not included in the manuscript in our collection. It is in the *Draper Collection*, Vol. 10, pp. 134-137, Wisconsin Historical Society Collection.]

HENRY Co. Ho., 13th June, 1850.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of Jan. last was duly received; but owing to the feebleness of my health I have been unable to answer it sooner. I will endeavor to reply to your questions in the order in which they are proposed.

1st. Of Walker's line of 1763, I can give you no other information than that in my last.